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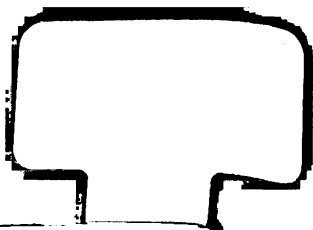
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27240

REPORT

27240

OF THE

Women's Educational and Industrial Union

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 2, 1882.

BOSTON:

No. 157 TREMONT STREET.

1882.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BE IT KNOWN that whereas HARRIET CLISBY, ARVILLA B. HAYNES, MELISSA CHAMBERLIN, SARAH E. EATON, ABBY M. DIAZ, SARAH E. COTTING, and ELIZABETH G. GAY have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the *Women's Educational and Industrial Union*, for the purpose of increasing fellowship among women, in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their education, industrial and social advancement, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office,—

Now, therefore, I, HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said HARRIET CLISBY, ARVILLA B. HAYNES, MELISSA CHAMBERLIN, SARAH E. EATON, ABBY M. DIAZ, SARAH E. COTTING, and ELIZABETH G. GAY, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the *Women's Educational and Industrial Union*, with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this twenty-third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(Signed)

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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ARVILLA B. HAYNES, M.D., 773 Tremont Street.

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* Mrs. C. A. MARQUEZE, 365 Beacon Street.

* HARRIET CLISBY, M.D., 157 Tremont Street.

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MELISSA CHAMBERLIN, 157 Tremont Street.

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Miss A. F. DOWSE, 330 Beacon Street.

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*As the Board has felt the need of three more Vice-Presidents, these additional officers were appointed at a special meeting held directly after the Annual Meeting, in accordance with Article III of the Constitution.

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* As the Board has felt the need of two more Vice-Presidents, these additional officers were appointed at a special meeting held directly after the Annual Meeting, in accordance with Article III. of the Constitution.

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1882-83.

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1881-82.

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Miss E. A. PIKE.

Miss GEORGIANA DAVIS.

Charge of Industrial Department.

Mrs. O. S. DRAKE.

Superintendent of Rooms.

Miss GEORGIANA DAVIS.

* Resigned.

Address of the President.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 2, 1882.

THE great need of humanity is that people should do what is right. Proof of this comes to us through the columns of our daily papers, from the experiences of our daily lives. On what may we depend as a sure means of causing people to do what is right? On legal restraints, penal restraints, social restraints, family restraints, church restraints? We see that not one of them is sure. No outward restraint can be sure. A man, like a watch, is controlled by an inside force. In the watch, we call it mainspring; in the man, character. And pulpit, press, and platform continually assert that the influence which most helps to determine character is woman's influence, as that more than any other impresses character while it is forming.

Here, then, we have our chain, our logic. The country is ruled by individuals, character rules the individual, and character is to a very great degree determined by woman.

Is there nothing more to follow? It would seem that so think the oracles. These assert, "It is woman's vocation to train up her children," with a tone of satisfaction, as if this were the end of the matter, whereas it is only the beginning. What does follow? Why, if so tremendous a responsibility rests with woman, prepare her to meet it. Educate her, enlighten her, bring her up to the highest possible plane morally, intellectually, spiritually, and, by

opening to her many avenues of industry, give her the strength which comes of self-helpfulness. The best a woman has at its highest development is none too good nor too high for the training of an immortal soul. And such, my friends, are the aims which inspire the work of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Those who recognize the broad scope of our work will never ask that often-asked question, Do you reach the class you want to help? referring to the lower classes, so called. To that question, we answer, Yes; for, while there are reasons for taking special pains to reach those who have few social and educational privileges, we want to help all. Do you know of any class of women, even of the well-to-do, who have attained the high standard just mentioned? Do even well-to-do women feel their responsibilities in this matter of character? And do they so train their children as to make them strong in the power of an inside force compelling to righteousness? Do they feel that for their daughters, as well as for their sons, life means development? Our pity and condemnation go easily forth to the degraded classes, so called, whose weaknesses and wickednesses are covered by no glamour of respectability. These, we say, are the low classes, the dangerous classes. But we can find in the ranks of the respectable, wide scope for pity and condemnation, and a great deal of lowness, and a great deal of danger. Also that these respectable even help to make the degraded classes. We find, for instance, respectable liquor-dealers, whose business helps very much to furnish occupants for our jails and poor-houses; find owners of gambling hells and of houses of ill-fame; find those whose wealth came by extracting from their workpeople the maximum of work for the minimum of pay; find men who failed in order to escape the payment of debts, and whose luxuries are bought with

stolen money ; find fraudulent officials ; find politicians dishonorably scheming for their own advancement. These and others of like stamp get social position and respect, and get a show of respect even from the worthy. We find also cruel mothers, leaving their children to the care of aliens, weakening them by indulgence, and then cruelly sending them forth into the world lacking the self-restraint needed to withstand the world's temptations ; find women devoted to trifling aims, absorbed in selfhood, selling themselves in wicked marriage. And, in the lives of such women, what waste ! Oh, the sadness of such waste,— waste of time, of ability, of energy, of opportunity ! Consider also the improvidence of the rich in bringing up their daughters to no money-winning occupation ; and here is cause why we hear from so many genteel impoverished women that familiar cry : “ I must do something ! I don't know how to do anything ! ” The idea prevails that out of kindness to the poor woman the richer woman must withhold her labor from the market ; but it should be considered that the probably better work of the richer woman helps to educate the poorer woman, and that the richer woman in placing her work on sale does that much to make labor honorable and to remove dividing lines. And no greater service can be rendered to the poor or to the rich than to make labor honorable and remove dividing lines. Were labor made honorable, fewer would seek dishonorable escape from it.

And, among our findings, we find an incorrect standard of values, as, for instance, that wealth, position, gentility, scholarship, talent, get more consideration than character. I dwell on all this because, being asked so often the question, Do you reach the class you want to help ? I wish to combat the implied idea, the low and material idea, that money places its possessors beyond the scope of philan-

thropic effort, an idea we do *not* get from the New Testament; and it is to show the falsity of this assumption that I call your attention to the fact that among the wealthy and respectable are found improvidence, waste, idleness, false estimates of values, meanness, dishonor, fraud, theft, sensuality, contempt for honest labor, cruelty to children; and that among them, as elsewhere, are women whose low mentality and narrow range of thought make you shudder when you remember the saying of Emerson, "In the dwelling-house must the true character and hope of the time be consulted." And of another: "Woman forms the citizen, guides the family." I wish to point out, moreover, that the badness of the respectable works, greater harm than that of the degraded, because the former are the influential class. Influence works down, not up. Also, by making badness respectable, they help to lower the standard of morality, while the others only commit offences against morality. From which comes the greater danger? We may well imagine some of the more thoughtful of these others, perceiving that this descent of badness helps to fill their ranks,—sending missionaries to the upper classes with the appeal, "O ye upper classes, if you will only be wise, noble, trustworthy, self-renouncing, temperate, chaste; if you will only help establish just ideas of values; if you will only believe in and feel the oneness of humanity; if you will only *live* the religion you pay so vast sums to *support*, you might soon stop building jails for burglars, gutter drunkards, and outcast women! Why don't you apply your Christianity?"

The work of our Union, concisely expressed, is applied Christianity. The foundation principles of this religion are kinship with all, love for all, equal opportunities for all, the distribution of benefits. Our reports will tell you how the Union helps effect this last. Intellectual culture is a benefit.

This is afforded by our lectures, classes, and free reading-room. Social intercourse is a benefit, which is promoted at our rooms in various ways; and it has proved a special blessing to women who have come strangers to the city, or who have cheerless homes or no homes. Justice to defrauded working-women is a benefit. Our protective department procures this. Avenues for women's industries are a benefit. These are opened by means of our industrial and employment departments, and by some of our class instruction. Information on hygiene and physiology is a benefit, gained from our free talks given by women physicians. Moral and spiritual growth is a benefit; and, that this is advanced by our Sunday meetings, numbers have borne witness. Kindnesses, sympathy, encouragement, are benefits which have been mutually interchanged. To renounce selfhood and labor for others is a greater benefit than all, as many have learned, who, supposing themselves to be working for the good of others merely, have got the highest conceivable good for themselves.

And, while trying to apply Christianity by equalizing opportunities, our Union is at the same time working for the elevation of mankind by elevating woman, she having an acknowledged control over the springs of character. It does this by developing in her, thought power. Thought is life, and life is irrepressible. Make women think, and they will think themselves up to higher conditions. Make women think, and they will arrive at true ideas of values. Make women think, and we shall have an enlightened motherhood. Make women think, and they will awake to such a sense of their responsibilities and possibilities that their ignoble aims will be crushed out of existence.

The Union will not do its best work now, nor for a long time. We are only builders, and even as builders only working at the foundation, and even there inexperienced.

Mistakes and failures are inevitable. The corners of the bricks will crumble, and the mortar will not stick, and dust will get in our eyes, and nothing will seem plumb; but we can keep the plan of the temple in sight,—the grand ideal,—and work on and on and on, and future years will show an institution equipped for all good service, an institution to which the women of that future may come with their needs, their warm impulses, their best thought, their high purpose, their plans for the uplifting of all women. We hope, even in our day, to devise wise methods by which to extend sympathy and help to women behind prison bars; and especially do we hope to draw very near to those of our sisters toward whom our hearts yearn, those called abandoned women,—abandoned, indeed, in this Christian community.

Can a single institution do so very much? This is a pioneer, making smooth the way for others. We hope for similar ones in all our towns and cities. Letters of inquiry are coming to us from various parts of the country and from abroad. Is it not good to think of the wide spreading of influences so desirable? That such good may come in the future, we of the present must work hard. An institution of this kind cannot be built up, unless the best of somebody, the best of many somebodies, be used to cement the very underpinning of it. Time, thought, money, pride of opinion, ease, whatever self most values, must be freely given up. Do you remember the story of the Oriental monarch who could not build his tower to stand, and who was told it never could be built to stand until a woman's heart should be buried underneath, and who, acting on that suggestion, did build his tower to stand?

Perhaps the hardest self-sacrifice of all will be to ask for money. I do not see how even this cup can pass from us. More room we must have for our lectures and classes. Our industrial department is crowded. With a competent, well-

paid superintendent, and a ground floor for the display of goods would come vast opportunities for helping women to help themselves. Even the sale of home-made food would become an extensive business, and we hope to open new avenues for the industries of women. We shall have to ask for money, for much money. And why not? Why should not money pour in upon us, as it does upon the two other similar institutions of this city, since it must be granted that women, even more than men, even for men's sake as well as for their own, need equal privileges with men? I have heard this equal need denied, on the ground that "men are going into business life, and women are only (?) going into family life." Think of that "only"! A keener insight would assert the need, and change the place of the "only" to that part of the sentence to which it so justly belongs. We must remember, too, that many young women go "into business life" in our cities, and need every protection that can be thrown around them.

Boston should think it no hardship to support an institution of this kind. It ought to feel thankful for the establishment here of such a centre of enlightenment, and of so many good works. Instead of begging for money, we ought to be begged to continue our work. All here present can aid in some way; can become annual members, if not such already, or life members or subscription members. We are trying to get a long list of these latter, who will give annually \$5 or more. We have as yet only one who gives a hundred. Those who have no money can aid by their work and by spreading a knowledge of the Union among such as need its help. Will you give of your best? The Jews, you remember, brought to the service of God their best, their first-fruits. Much more should we, claiming superiority to the Jews, bring of our best to this divine service,—divine because it is for the good of humanity.

Report of the Secretary.

WERE this the report of 1892 instead of 1882, after *fifteen* years of labor, instead of *five*, I would tell you of a spacious building *owned* by the "Women's Educational and Industrial Union." The front of its lower floor is used as an attractive bazaar, where women always find a ready sale for whatever their hands can well do, either useful or ornamental.

In the rear of the same floor is an inviting restaurant, conducted on hygienic principles, where food the most delicate, tempting, and nourishing is offered at the lowest rates, because served by the students of the cooking-school, who, under the instructions of a capable and economical teacher, are learning valuable lessons to fit them for useful positions in life.

The next floor contains parlors and reception rooms, and quiet retreats, especially for rest, which are filled every evening with groups of women enjoying conversation or occupied with games. These rooms are comfortably and conveniently arranged, and ready from time to time to be turned into a larger or smaller auditorium, as it is needed for entertainments, lectures, and Sunday meetings.

Back of these is the Reading-room, containing all the papers and magazines of the day, with the Library adjoining, well stored with valuable books. On the next floor are

found the Class-rooms and Gymnasium, besides many lodging-rooms, making for women a pleasant home centre.

I could tell you of the Social Committee, not only giving the words of sympathy and advice at the rooms, but sending out its committees to find the friendless and homeless, to help them to cheap and comfortable homes, and standing always ready to give motherly advice to keep them in the paths of right; that, under its auspices, all women are brought into sympathy with each other, meeting on a common platform, without patronage or distinction of class, knowing that each has needs which the other can serve, acting on this principle of social exchange, which is the cornerstone of the Union.

I could tell you of the Moral and Spiritual Development Committee, not only filling its large rooms on Sundays with the eager listeners and talkers, but sending out its speakers to hospitals and all reformatory institutions, telling of the messages the Divine has sent through woman's heart to woman.

Of the Hygienic Committee, with its large gymnasium and crowded lecture-rooms, aiding women to keep in good health, as well as prescribing for them after they are ill.

Of the Employment Department, not only readily securing places for all women who apply, but teaching them how to develop their talents, and the best way of making themselves useful in order to gain a livelihood.

Of the Protective Department, not only securing the wages of women from whom they are fraudulently withheld, but vigilantly protecting all women from wrongs, either in shops or factories, or the more unfortunate in station-houses and prisons.

And of the Lecture Bureau, sending out its lecturers into all the towns and villages, when, awakened to their needs,

people are hungering and thirsting for woman's thought. All this we have in prospect. All this, and far more, was laid out for us and arranged by the wise head and large heart that first organized the Union ; and all this the forty-two charter members agreed to do when they signed their names to the Constitution, and time must bring its fulfilment.

To-day, I have only to tell you of another year of successful work, as far as our room and means allowed. The Sunday meetings were never attended more fully, the frequenters to the Reading-room are increasing, the lectures and classes are more in number and drawing more and more pupils, the entertainments have been given to well-filled rooms, the work brought in by women is of better quality and the sales have much increased, the number of employ  s are far more, the Protective Department is gradually increasing its labors, and the Printing Committee have done all in their power to bring the Union more fully before the public. While all this work has been going on in the various departments, the Directors have not been idle. Several special meetings were held in May and June to arrange for the summer's work ; and, since the first regular meeting in October, four or five hours twice each month have been passed in Board meetings, to listen to reports and regulate the many departments, all of which have required much calm thought and cool judgment. At a special meeting held upon May 16, it was thought necessary to increase the number on the Board, that a quorum might always be present at the meetings ; and, in accordance with Article III. of the Constitution, two Vice-Presidents were appointed, Mrs. A. M. Macy and Mrs. C. A. Marqu  ze.

As the munificent gift of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) from Mrs. John W. James, and the bequest of two thousand (\$2,000) from the Lyman Estate, were felt to be the forerunner of others equally large, a motion was passed, at the

meeting of the Board on April 18, that a committee of trustees should be appointed the following year, to take charge of the permanent fund.

All the work of the Union has been done by volunteer service, excepting the Superintendent and assistant, and the lady in charge of the Industrial Department. In May, the superintendence of the rooms was given to Miss Davis, whose love for humanity led her to accept the position for the small salary we were able to offer ; and the interest she has taken in the work of the various committees, as well as in all persons who go to the rooms in any way in need, has largely contributed to the prosperity of the Union. In November, Mrs. Shaw was engaged as her assistant, and by her faithful and painstaking labor has added much to the comfort and hospitality of the members.

The Industrial Department was closed during the summer, and was not opened again until November 23. In December, Mrs. Drake was engaged to take charge of that branch of the work, and has given valuable service.

General committee meetings, for discussion of all branches of the work, have been held, as last year, the first Wednesday of every month ; and, although not as fully attended as might be desired, they have served to increase the interest. Ninety-one ladies are on the different committees, many of whom have retained their positions from the first and seem to be unwearying in their efforts, sparing neither time nor labor. To these, as well as to the many generous subscribers and donors who have helped to sustain the work under the increased expenses, the Union would express its gratitude.

One of the most interesting as well as encouraging features of the work is the letters which have been received from so many places, asking for reports and circulars and

expressing a strong interest in this movement for women. In San Francisco, an institution with many departments similar to this has been organized; in Baltimore, another, taking up the Industrial, Hygienic, and Protective Departments. From New York, most enthusiastic letters have been received; also from Brooklyn, Washington, New Orleans, Kansas, Iowa, and several towns in New England.

In November, a letter was received from England, asking for a prospectus of the Union, as they were anxious to establish a similar institution there. Also from Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, Hanover, Hungary, and Russia, where the reports were circulated by the former President in her travels, letters have come, asking for more reports, and expressing a wish to organize similar institutions or engraft some branches of this into their own.

Thus, it is seen that the whole world is awakening to this interest in woman; and this institution, started by a few earnest women in Boston, and persistently maintained, is having its wide influence, proving how with one pulse the whole world moves, and that every word said and every act done individually or collectively is felt throughout humanity. Is it not true that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump"?

There are now eight hundred and sixty-one members, three hundred and ninety-eight of whom are renewals, and four hundred and sixty-one are new members. There are twenty-nine Honorary Members, and twenty-four Life Members, nine of whom have joined this year, making the total list of members nine hundred and fourteen, an increase upon last year of one hundred and ninety-five.

Has not the Union now proved that no disappointments or failures can stay its progress? And, after five years of labor, has not the time come to throw aside the timidity

which was necessary to youth and inexperience, and to make great demands upon the public?

We need much more room, more furniture, more books, and, above all, more money. Increased labor requires us to engage more salaried officers, and to give larger salaries. And we say to the public, Give us of your abundance; for our work is your work, and in helping us you are helping the world.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

SARAH E. EATON, Treasurer, in Account with WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION, APRIL 30, 1882.

By Cash received:—

To Cash in hand May 1, 1882,	\$968.73
Membership Fees, ...	861.00
Life Membership Fees, ...	235.00
Honorary Membership Fees, ...	145.00
Lyman Fund for Protective Department, ...	2,000.00
United States Bond, 3½ % Series 1875, ...	5,000.00
Donations, ...	969.45
Annual Subscriptions, ...	302.00
Lectures and Classes, ...	305.50
Sale of Supper Tickets, ...	49.00
Rent of Rooms, ...	96.00
Commission on Sales, ...	218.00
Sale of Reports and Dailies, ...	4.22
Interest on Bond and Deposits, ...	98.38
Entertainments, ...	79.25

Boston, May 1, 1882.

\$11,321.53

By Cash paid:—

By Cash for Rent, ...	\$1,225.00
Salaries, ...	603.87
Lecture and Class Expenses, ...	140.90
Printing and Advertising, ...	233.39
Fuel, ...	101.36
Gas, ...	48.40
Supper Expenses, ...	50.00
Stationery, ...	7.06
Postage, ...	42.34
Water Tax, ...	10.00
Insurance Policy, ...	4.50
Three Dozen Chairs, ...	12.60
Magee Furnace Co., ...	4.20
Binding Monthlies, ...	4.20
Carpenter's Bills, ...	17.00
Entertainments, ...	18.00
Repairing Furniture, ...	3.80
Repairing Sign, ...	4.75
Industrial Department, ...	83.43
Rent of Piano, ...	40.00
Protective Department, ...	186.50
Sundries, ...	27.53
Balance in hand, ...	8,449.70
	<u>\$11,321.53</u>

Boston, April 30, 1882.

Examined and approved.

ANNE MITCHELL MACY, } Auditors.
SARAH A. CHEEVER, }

Report of the Committee on Social Affairs.

THE report of the Committee on Social Affairs, which has the general supervision of the Reading-room and all that pertains to the social life of the Union, comprises the reports of several branch committees.

The rooms have been kept open from 9 A.M. until 7.30 P.M. from June to November, and to 9 P.M. the remainder of the year. And, under the superintendence of Miss Davis, the work has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. She has been relieved in her duties by the Reception Committee, seventeen in number, some member of which, as in former years, has usually been at the desk from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. ; and they have done most excellent work. The Chairman, Mrs. Goodrich, reports : "The average number of daily visitors to the rooms, exclusive of those who come to the various departments, is forty-two, a much larger number than last year. About one-third of these come to read, and the others to wait or meet friends or seek information. And it is hoped that all have realized what many say, "that the rooms are a source of pleasure as well as benefit to women."

After the Sunday meetings closed, the Social Committee took charge of the Sunday afternoons, and secured a committee of ladies, one of whom was present every Sunday afternoon, so that the rooms were kept open from one to six o'clock throughout the summer, without infringing upon the

hours of the superintendent, excepting in August. The average attendance for these afternoons was thirteen. The Reading-room has been supplied with three daily and fourteen weekly papers and ten monthlies. The *Transcript*, the *Congregationalist*, the *Signs of the Times*, the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, and the *Popular Science Monthly* were presented respectively by Mrs. D. P. Kimball, Miss F. J. Dyer, Mrs. S. E. Kingsley, Mr. Garrison, Mrs. John W. Jones, and "a friend." The rest were given by the publishers, to all of whom we would here take occasion to extend our thanks. After three months' use, the papers and magazines that are not reserved for binding are given in charge of the Committee for Visiting the Sick, to be distributed as they think best, to individuals or institutions.

Mrs. Goodrich, chairman of the Library Committee, reports: "We have received for the library, during the year, fifty bound volumes, thirty periodical numbers of illustrated Shakspeare, and twenty-four numbers of *Punch*. For these gifts, we are indebted to Miss Margaret Greene, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. S. F. Zahm, Miss E. Lombard, Miss F. M. Shaw, Dr. Mary J. Safford, Mr. Geo. H. Ellis, Mrs. J. T. Fields, Rev. Dr. Gordon, Dr. J. F. Humphreys, Miss Annie Bickford, Miss Louisa Alcott, and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Also, to Sampson, Davenport & Co., for a copy of this year's 'Directory.' The library now contains three hundred and fifty-six bound volumes and about one hundred and seventy unbound pamphlets; but it is greatly in need of more standard works, both prose and poetry, and particularly of an encyclopædia. Therefore, we would suggest to those whose libraries are replete, or who have duplicate copies of desirable books, to remember the Union."

Miss Davis, chairman of the Committee on Agency of Direction, reports that "it has added to its store of informa-

tion in regard to Boston and all its interests, boarding and lodging-houses, schools, teachers, causes for mental improvement or industrial education, hospitals, and other institutions, and that the number of those who come to the rooms for various kinds of directions is constantly increasing."

She also reports for the Committee for Visiting the Sick that "during the year forty-one visits have been made, fourteen bundles of weeklies and magazines distributed, and Christmas presents of many useful articles, Christmas cards, preserves, home-made cake, and fruit given."

The first Wednesday evening in November was the opening of the social gatherings. Mrs. D. N. Richards, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, reports that twenty-six entertainments have been given on successive Wednesday evenings, ending April 26, as follows:—

Nov. 9. Social gathering. Recitations and music by Miss Rosa Remick. Reading from *William Henry Letters* by Mrs. Diaz.

Nov. 16. General gathering of the members and friends of the Union. Vocal and instrumental music and speeches.

Nov. 23. Social gathering. Recitations by Mrs. Heald. Vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. Baxter.

Nov. 30. Entertainment. Recitations by Misses Goodwin and Murch. Singing by Miss Nettie Van Buren. Crystal Chimes by Miss Gertie Murch.

Dec. 7. Social gathering. Singing by Miss Marquéze. Piano music by the Misses Russell.

Dec. 14. Entertainment. Domestic symphony and college songs by Miss Eustis and friends.

Dec. 21. Social gathering. Reading by Miss Lillian Munroe. Singing by Mrs. Cora M. Lund. Piano music by Miss Reiley.

Dec. 28. Lecture by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, on "Women's Work for the Millennium."

Jan. 4. Entertainment. Recitations by Miss May Cragin. Singing by Miss Eloise Fuller.

Jan. 11. Social gathering. Reading by Mr. Edgar Davis. Singing by Miss Nellie Teer.

Jan. 18. Entertainment. An essay on "Old Scotch Ballads" by Miss C. A. Urann. Singing of Scotch ballads by Mrs. Julia Houston West, accompanied by Miss Annie Bearce.

Jan. 23. Entertainment. Teutonic recitations by Mr. C. F. Adams ("Yawcob Strauss"). Singing by Miss Annie Westervelt.

Feb. 1. Entertainment. Paper by Mrs. J. R. Anagnos on "Surprises." Piano music by Miss Heine.

Feb. 8. Dramatic entertainment. "Cool as a Cucumber" and "Done on both Sides," given by the Ebus Dramatic Club.

Feb. 15. Entertainment. A paper on "The Sun and its Spots" by Miss Hayes. Singing by Miss Teer. Piano music by Miss Reiley.

Feb. 22. Social Gathering. Exhibition of photographs and stereopticon views.

March 1. Concert by the Hutchinson family.

March 8. Dramatic Entertainment at Dinsmore Hall by members of the "Delsarte Club." Singing by Mrs. Lund. Reading by Mrs. Gibbs and Miss Ames.

March 15. Entertainment. A Longfellow evening. Essay on the Life of the Poet by Miss Hayes. Recitations from his poems by Miss Cragin and friend. Songs by Misses Teer and Van Buren.

March 22. Entertainment. Shadow pictures from *Cinderella* and shadow gymnastics by Miss May Cragin and ladies from the School of Oratory. Dancing and singing by "Little Gertie."

March 29. Concert. Zither music by Misses Butter and Nold. Singing by Mrs. Dr. Stackpole. Piano music by Miss Stackpole and friend.

April 5. Exhibition of Magic Lantern Views by Master Mendel. Music by Miss Faxon.

April 12. Sociable.

April 19. Shakspeare recitals from "Macbeth," "Henry VIII.," "Coriolanus," and "Katherine and Petruchio" by Miss Emma Clifford.

April 26. Concert. Singing by Mrs. Clara Doria Rogers. Violin music by Mr. Langerfeldt.

Four of these have been paying entertainments, bringing to the treasury \$78.75.

These Wednesday Socials seem to have given much pleasure, and there has been a constantly increasing attendance. To all the artists and friends of the Union, who have so freely contributed of their talents to make these evenings agreeable, we would express our warmest thanks.

Before closing the report, we would also return thanks to Mrs. J. W. James for the rent of the piano for four months, to Mr. J. P. Marshall for the free printing of many placards, to Mr. F. A. Walker for a step-ladder, to Mrs. E. G. Gay for two table-covers, to Mr. Philip Butler for the free painting of the Union sign, and to the florists who so freely contributed flowers to decorate the hall on the afternoon of the Annual Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

M. CHAMBERLIN,

Chairman.

Report of Committee on Moral and Spiritual Development.

THE principal work this Committee has to report is that of the "Sunday Meetings for Women," held at the Union Rooms, 157 Tremont Street.

This work has come to us as an invitation from women for help, as the invitation came to Peter, after he had received the lesson in the vision, where he "saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet, knit at the four corners, and let down to the earth, wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts," that "what God hath cleansed" was not "common." He "is no respecter of persons, and he that worketh righteousness is accepted with him."

This principle lies as the basis of our "Sunday Meetings," and of our Union also. On the one hand, all have been invited to come and help us without regard to sect or denomination,—women from the evangelical churches, the Roman Catholic Church, the New Church, and from the liberal churches; and it has been very gratifying that all have responded to the call. On the other hand, all have been invited to come and receive according to their needs.

The service of our meetings is much the same as the Sunday service in our churches. They are opened with singing, Bible-reading, and prayer, the prayer usually offered by the speaker. Sometimes, silent prayer was offered, or the Lord's

Prayer, in which all were invited to engage. A sermon or essay was given on some moral or religious subject, closing with singing and the benediction. One interesting and we feel helpful feature of our meeting is the conversation following the sermon, in which all are invited to join. The earnestness and breadth of thought expressed by those who speak show how interested women are in all vital and practical subjects, and would not fail, I think, to interest any audience; for words spoken out of the deep experiences of life touch responsive chords in the hearts and lives of others. No controversy has been brought into the conversations. All alike feel free to express their thought, the Protestant, the Jew, and the Roman Catholic.

The following is a list of the speakers, with their respective subjects:—

Oct. 23. The Rev. Mrs. E. M. Bruce. Text, Galatians vi., 2, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

Oct. 30. Miss Sibylla Bailey. "Music."

Nov. 6. Mrs. E. Orr Williams. "A Review of Ancient and Modern Religions."

Nov. 13. Rev. Mrs. Ada C. Bowles. "Some Reasons for a Woman's Ministry." I. Corinthians xi., 10. "For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head, because of the angels."

Nov. 20. Miss Anna F. Dowse. "Conscious and Unconscious Influence."

Nov. 27. Mrs. Bella Barrows. "The Ideal Hebrew Woman."

Dec. 4. Miss Horatia S. Ware. "Which shall it be, Gentleness or Gentility?"

Dec. 11. Miss J. M. Mundy. "The Adaptation of Religious Systems to Personal Needs."

Dec. 18. Mrs. J. H. Clement. "The Cross."

Dec. 25. "Christmas Sunday." A united service was held, and addresses were made by Dr. Harriet Clisby, Mrs. K. G. Wells, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, and others.

Jan. 1. Mrs. I. N. Bashford. "The New Year's Lessons."

Jan. 8. Mrs. Henry Whitman. "Waste."

Jan. 15. "A Missionary Tale on the Indian and Freedmen Question."

Jan. 22. Mrs. Henry Whitman. Text, Hebrews vii., 16, "Who is made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life."

Jan. 29. Mrs. Merriman. "Some Thoughts about Work."

Feb. 5. Mrs. Maria H. Bray. "Wayside Opportunities for Self-culture."

Feb. 12. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs. "The True Æstheticism."

Feb. 19. Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney. "The Ideal Home."

Feb. 26. Miss F. M. Morris. "Zulu Women."

March 5. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was announced to speak on "The True Renewal of the Divine Life within us"; but, owing to an accident that occurred on Saturday, she was not able to be present, and Mrs. A. M. Diaz kindly consented to give her paper on "Women's Work for the Millennium."

March 12. Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. "Loyalty and Liberality."

March 19. Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. "Elements of Character."

March 26. Maria H. Bray, by request, repeated her paper on "Wayside Opportunities for Self-culture."

April 2. Mrs. Julia R. Anagnos. "Kindness of God."

April 9. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. "How shall we educate our Sons?"

April 16. Miss Charlotte W. Hawse. "Music."

April 23. Mrs. Mary Ware. "Prayer, or the Providence of God."

April 30. Miss Anna F. Dowse, by request, repeated her paper on "Conscious and Unconscious Influence." They were words fitly spoken for the closing meeting, and all seemed baptized anew by the spirit.

These sermons and papers have been varied, and all have been interesting and instructive. I think all who have spoken to us have felt a responsibility as women speaking to women; and they have given out of their own lives to help and bless the lives of others, and we sincerely return our thanks to all who have spoken words of wisdom that have been helpful to many souls.

The meetings opened October 23 and closed April 30, making a series of twenty-eight meetings held on consecutive Sundays, a little over six months.

Mrs. K. G. Wells, Miss Anna F. Dowse, Mrs. Henry Whitman, and Mrs. Maria H. Bray have spoken for us twice. The time for holding the meetings for the first three months was at 3 P.M. In the month of January, it was changed to 4 P.M. to accommodate Mrs. Henry Whitman, as her engagement in Sunday-school work would not admit of her being present at an earlier hour. The meetings were continued at that hour through the season, by request of those on whom the work fell, also by request of many of our regular attendants. There were others who preferred the earlier hour. The change made was not permanent, and will be a matter for the Committee to decide before another season. It made no difference in the attendance, as at first feared, as our numbers continued to increase.

The average attendance has been double that of last year. This is the ninth season of "Sunday Meetings for Women." The first meeting numbered seven; but, if the interest continues, we can foresee the time when a good-sized hall will be needed to accommodate our audiences. The interest also

increases from the beginning to the close, and much regret is expressed that they do not continue longer.

At a meeting of the Committee, held February 20, it was suggested by Miss Anna F. Dowse, as a new branch of work, that they provide women to speak, and conduct a brief Sunday service in "Charitable and Reformatory Institutions," where women are confined. We hope to see this work done at no distant day.

Our thanks are again due the editors of the *Woman's Journal* for gratuitously advertising our meetings. We also gratefully remember all who have assisted us with the music that added to the interest of the meetings,—Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. E. O. Williams, Mrs. J. S. Copley Greene, Mrs. Hamilton Osgood, Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, and others.

Owing to circumstances that were providential, some of the Committee have not been able to devote as much time to the meetings as they would gladly have done; but, through the kindness of Mrs. K. G. Wells and Mrs. A. M. Diaz, they have been held regularly, as announced.

The absence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in the month of March, and of Miss Anna F. Dowse in the month that has now closed, was a cause for regret, as their presence and thought would have added greatly to the interest of the meetings. We must confess that we have not done all that we desired, for past experience shows us that more might be done; but I believe all have done conscientious work, for it was voluntary and a labor of love. There is a great moral responsibility resting on this Committee.

While we are non-sectarian, we feel that the best and truest thought must be given here, that which is vital and spiritual. As it is through the spiritual that we are receptive of and are brought into relation to the divine, we should

give it the first consideration, and all other qualities of the nature will fall into place in an orderly manner. Let us feel that the best there is in us is human nature. Since we were created in the likeness of God, then, let us endeavor to keep near him, and be true to the original type of humanity.

The result of our work we cannot estimate, but we ask that it may be divinely blessed to those who have given and those who have received ; and, as far forth as they are in the right spirit, we ask the divine blessing on our "Sunday Meetings."

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HAYNES,
Chairman of Committee.

Report of Industrial Department.

ALTHOUGH to-day our Union convenes for its fifth anniversary, yet I present to you only the third annual report of the Industrial Department.

While the members of this Union may congratulate each other on the auspicious advancement of the principles which this association represents, yet we all feel this is the day of small things, compared with what it must be when more working force, and more money to assist and support that force, shall be ours.

This department had its first special sale in April, 1878. The amount sold was about \$110. From that time, our work has been gradually increasing.

The number of consigners since Nov. 23, 1881, the day of our first sale for this season, has been four hundred and ten; and the amount of our sales over \$2,000.

Though this may seem a good work for five months, it is not one-half what we should do in that time, nor one-half what would have been done, could we have had more room for our work.

Beautiful articles have been left with us for sale; but we have no place to display them to advantage, and thus make them attractive to purchasers,—when in one small case we are obliged to put numberless articles, from a kettle-holder to delicate filmy lace, or else pack in boxes and consign them to a closet, ready, of course, for sale, if one inquired for them, but not where they would suggest the buying.

Often, the question is asked, "From what class do you receive your goods?" I reply: "From all classes. From the woman who comes in her satin and velvet; from the woman who once rode in her own carriage, but who seldom rides now even in a hired carriage; from the woman who tickles your palate with her cake, preserves, and jellies; from the invalid who strives in the midst of her pain and suffering to make a few articles, that she may keep herself from dependence her few remaining days; from the widowed mother, striving to eke out her little income, that she may educate her children; from the young lady determined to have a college education, if it can be obtained by industry and energy."

Said a friend to me one day, "I do not believe I should be willing to give half a day of each week to the Industrial Department, to sell goods for a woman who can live in an elegant house and dress so richly, that she might have money for opera or concert."

I replied: "I fear you have looked at that subject only from one stand-point. Just step round, and give a fair look at the other side. Music is refining, is elevating. Could a woman go as often as she desired to opera or concert without doing so, would she bring work here for sale to buy her tickets?"

"Perhaps by the majority, labor of any kind is considered degrading; and embroidery and painting rank as labor, when done for remuneration. Every woman of wealth or position who does *any* work, and more especially work for sale, does just so much toward elevating labor. Again, her work was accepted upon the same conditions as the poorest consigners or the humblest work. Thus was she doing much to break down the dividing lines of society, and make labor honorable. To gain so much for humanity, would you not be willing to give one half day each week?"

But I must not take your time now to talk of these things, but press on to the great needs of this department.

New vistas of usefulness are continually opening upon our mental visions; and we long to enter them, but need of money acts like a paralysis, and we stand and gaze motionless. Now, dear friends, we ask you to apply the battery of money, and you will see how quickly we will start to action.

Shall I tell you something of what we need and what we want to do? First, we need a commodious building, the basement and ground floor of which shall be devoted to the use of this department, the front room to be used as a store, which we would have made so attractive that we should never speak of passers-by; for all would be drawn in to look, and once having entered could not go away without buying.

We should have consigned to us for sale everything needed in the household for ornament or use, that could be made by woman.

In the rear should be the restaurant, where each day should be served a dinner with the various courses in the most approved style, and yet where one could also find food of the best quality served at any hour to suit his or her convenience. In the basement should be a laundry. Connected with these should be a training-school, where girls should be fitted for any kind of service they might choose.

The cook should be taught there are other qualities desirable for a cook besides the nice preparation of meats, pastry, and cake. That what she may have thought of minor consideration, the cleanliness of dishes, pans, and towels, in fact all the appurtenances of the kitchen, is of the highest importance, and that they be kept in their proper places. "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

The table girl should be taught to serve promptly, have her table tastefully and attractively arranged.

The laundress should be taught the mysterious art of clear-starching and polishing, so that, when cook, table girl, or laundress should be needed, you would have only to apply to our Employment Bureau, and be sure of your success in obtaining one who had been thoroughly trained.

Were it not a trespass upon your patience, I should like to tell you of the many plans for helping women that lie waiting to be elaborated, when we shall have the money for doing it.

Of the lodging-house, where a woman coming for only a day or two to our city can find a pleasant and safe home.

Of the conservatory and garden just outside the city, where women could be taught horticulture and gardening, so as to be able, by gardens of their own, to earn a handsome maintenance.

One woman the last year supported herself and mother by the raising of seeds. She earned \$700, and put up and *sold* thirty-five thousand packages of seeds.

We want to do all we can to assist woman to do for herself. Every self-supporting woman is a help to the world.

We want you to give, knowing that by so doing you will be recognizing the great principles of human fellowship, will be helping the race, as no class can be helped without thereby helping the whole.

Thanking the public for their generous patronage, and all the friends who have assisted by their money or their work in the past, and hoping that our facilities for still greater usefulness may be increased in the coming years, we respectfully submit this report.

S. E. EATON,
For Industrial Department.

Report of the Hygiene and Physical Culture Committee.

THE Committee on Hygiene and Physical Culture, acting in harmony with the principles of this Union, have endeavored to instruct and help women by means of a series of free lectures.

As it was late in the season when the Committee was organized, the first lecture of the course was not given until

Feb. 9. By Prof. Mary E. Currier, on "Physical Training."

Followed, Feb. 16, by Dr. Sara E. Brown. Subject, "Ventilation."

March 2. Dr. Elisha Chenery, on "The Care of Children."

March 16. Dr. Arvilla B. Haynes. Subject, "Heredity."

April 6. Dr. J. K. Culver, on "The Body and the Respect due it."

April 13. Dr. Augusta A. Steadman. Subject, "Pulmonary Consumption."

April 20. Dr. Salome Merritt on "Self-nursing."

The audiences, though not large, were intelligent and appreciative. The lady physicians of the Committee have been in attendance for consultation, as announced in the circulars.

The hygiene work has been well advertised, and seven hundred tickets have been distributed by members of the Union.

Next season, your Committee hope to begin work earlier and accomplish more.

F. L. COMEE, *Chairman.*

Report of Lecture and Class Committee.

THE specific work of the Lecture and Class Committee, in advancing the Educational Department of this Union, is clearly defined by its name. We are detailed by your Board of Directors to seek among educators those who are best fitted to give the instruction desired in languages, literature, art, and other departments of education which may seem to many of more practical importance in the work of woman's daily life, as dressmaking, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, etc.; though these last may have lost some of their old-time prestige as *distinctively feminine* pursuits, since they have been so largely adopted by men, and the recent discoveries in applying science, with its clear eye, innumerable fingers, and mathematical accuracy, have helped to lift some of the weary burdens which formerly gave a sad emphasis to the old adage, "A woman's work is never done." Yet a knowledge of these branches is still legitimately included in the Educational Department of a Woman's Union. All who realize the great convenience and advantage of a well-trained eye and hand, of exactness and skill in the use of scissors and needle, and in cutting, fitting, and draping, will appreciate the benefit of competent instruction in these branches, especially when this teacher brings not only taste and skill, but the generous, kindly heart which desires to share her knowledge and smooth the way of the novice to the desired results. This desideratum we had the good

fortune to discover in one of our classes, who, in the true spirit of this dear Union, offered to teach a class in dress-making, saying that "the Union was doing so much for her that she would like to make some practical return." The Committee gladly availed themselves of the offer, and received twenty-five applications, being able to accommodate only fifteen. The lessons were very explicitly given. The subjects, skirts, sleeves, drapery, wrappers, waists, children's patterns, etc. The pupils were required to cut patterns at home, applying the principles taught; and each had a waist lining fitted in the class, or a dress cut, if she desired. The Committee regret that time did not permit them to supplement these instructions by a class in basting and plain sewing. Another, of like mind, offered to instruct a class in the mysteries and intricacies of crocheting; and the soft fleecy wools of pink, white, and blue were soon fashioned into dainty little socks, sacks, and hoods, and other delicate fabrics for the dear little ones or those of larger growth, which were both pretty and useful. At the close of the lessons, the teacher offered to furnish employment to those pupils who desired it. This class and the dress-making were free to members of the Union.

It is the earnest desire of the Committee to make this department helpful in teaching women to use their busy fingers and active brains with skill and profit to themselves and others. And, if the needed room is furnished by a liberal public, we trust, another year, the work may be increased in many practical directions. Not that we for a moment would imply that *any* education is *unpractical* which strengthens, enlarges, or develops the mind, and brings out original ideas, or helps to assimilate those derived from minds. Do we not believe with Emerson that "ideas : *most practical* of all practical things," and rule the

world, whether they find expression through industrial education or the pen of the author, the pencil of the artist, the brush of the painter, or the needle threaded with bright silks, by which the skilful embroiderer works out her ideas in graceful forms on silk or canvas? "*Beauty in and of itself is good*"; but is it not doubly good, when we can enlist it in the service of the useful? We have tried to respond to your needs in all these directions, and congratulate you that we have been so fortunate in securing the necessary aid in friends whose interest in the Union, and desire to help on the good work in which we are engaged, induced them to "lend a hand," sometimes giving their services "without money and without price," and nearly always making generous reduction in favor of the Union, thus enabling us to place the best instruction before you free or at greatly reduced rates. Our classes opened Nov. 1, 1881, closed May 1, 1882. In these six months there have been twenty-four classes, with a membership of four hundred and seventeen (417), and in the following branches of instruction: Advanced French, 3 classes; Elementary French, 3 classes; Evening French, 2; German, 2; Latin, 1; Drawing, 2; Oil-painting, 2; Stenography, 2; Embroidery, 2; Elocution, 2; Dressmaking, 1; Crocheting, 1; Literature, 1.

Of the eight French classes, three were taught by Mme. and three by Mlle. Decembes. The two evening, one of which was free to members of the Union, by Mlle. de Montrachy, with satisfaction to both pupils and Committee.

For the free Latin class, Mr. Cushing, so long principal of Chauncy Hall School, kindly gave the Union the benefit of his rich experience.

It was a pleasure to the Committee that some of the most efficient instructors of last year were again willing to give us their valuable services. We have gratefully to acknowl-

edge our indebtedness to Prof. Berlitz for the generous kindness and interest in our Union, shown by furnishing two admirably taught German classes. Mr. Walter L. Chaloner, our excellent teacher in drawing, was most warmly welcomed by his former pupils, teaching two classes, one of which was free to members of the Union. Many more pupils were eager to avail themselves of both these classes than could be accommodated. Mrs. Barrows again proved to us that those persons who lead the fullest and busiest lives are the most ready to let their richness overflow in help for others, making their minutes do the work of others' hours. Her advanced class in stenography was a profitable and happy one, as was also that of Miss Clapp, who very successfully taught a free class in stenography. Miss Baright gave her services for a large free class in elocution, which was much enjoyed. Her second term has not yet finished.

One Teacher of Embroidery, Mrs. Damareau, gave two interesting and instructive lectures on "The History and Methods of Art-Embroidery and Lace-making," illustrated by her own and other beautiful work. Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter, whose last year's lectures on "English Literature," so instructed and delighted us,—untiring in good works,—has in fifteen class lectures, beginning with Homer's *Iliad*, carried us three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, and entertained us with a clear and surprising vision of things nowhere else to be found, the only true mirror of that ancient world; and so deeply was he imbued with the Homeric spirit that in his interpretation, as in Homer himself, "everything moves, everything lives, and is put in action," so that we seem to be spectators as well as hearers. Aristotle said, "Homer was the only poet, who had found out *living words*." After three thousand years, they have not lost their vitality, or, if so, have been revived for us by the

eloquence of our teacher, until they thrill us like the sound of a trumpet or melt us in tenderness, as we follow the fortunes of the men and women who become so real to us in the "*Iliad*" and "*Odyssey*." Then, through the "*Æneid*" of Virgil, he told of,—

"The men who erst
From off the shore of Troy, fate-driven, came
To the Lavinian coast in Italy. Thence the Latin race,
Our Alban sires, the walls of haughty Rome."

The class of two hundred, who gave such delighted attention to these lectures, will, I am sure, always remember Mr. Carpenter with gratitude.

Encouraged by the good which has come to us in so many ways the past year, we look forward to the future of this Union with assured faith and trust, adopting Rev. Edward Everett Hale's motto, which is so potent for good,— "Together," "In His Name."

For the Committee.

E. A. R. GORDON,
Chairman.

The receipts for class work for the year ending May 1 1882, were \$305.50; expenses, \$140.90.

Report of the Protective Department.

IN presenting to you for the third time the report of the Protective Department, we have little that is new to relate in our purposes or methods, though we could occupy hours with an account of our increasing interest in the work and the cases of hardship, negligence, and delay to which we afford relief, droll incidents often lighting up the sadness of many cases. Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Willey are the prosecuting agents of the department. They hear and investigate all complaints, and have already attained such legal skill that the Boston bar could with propriety call them *sisters-in-law*. Our staff of attorneys who voluntarily render their services are Walter T. Willey, Esq., N. W. Ladd, Esq., William R. Richards, Esq., and Tucker Deland, Esq. They conduct our court cases, and administer all that part of the law which is outside the pale of permitted feminine ability. These gentlemen have been most untiring in their efforts for our clients, treating the smallest case, even when but \$2 or \$3 is involved, with the same faithfulness and ability as when hundreds of dollars are in litigation. We are most grateful to them, and gladly testify to our appreciation of their single-hearted and able interest in the department.

Miss Temple has kindly continued her valuable services as Secretary, and renders an account of one hundred and twenty-seven cases investigated and \$680 recovered, but in seventeen cases the amount collected in each instance was about \$2.

Since we first began our work, we have recovered \$2,545. In our last report, we alluded to our *suspicion* that we were becoming an influence in the community. That suspicion has become a *certainty*. In other words, we are dreaded by dishonest and careless employers; and now claims are often soon settled, which once would have been contested. The defendant, realizing the persistency and the justice of our work, yields to our demands.

The trustee process still remains our efficient ally. One most satisfactory instance of its power is as follows: A dress-maker, a man, owed one of his girls \$28, which he was never able to pay, as he always had debts down town. At last there came a day when he had an order completed and ready for deliverance in Lowell. We learned the fact late one afternoon. Early the next morning, Mr. Ladd trusteeed the Lowell lady, and the man was compelled to pay the girl before he could collect the amount due him from his customer.

A well-known photographer delayed payment to an employé for nearly two years. Mrs. Willey, finding that a portrait of a gentleman had been ordered, trusteeed the lady who had given the order, and thus received the wages due.

Sometimes, the plaintiff settles her own troubles. A Mrs. M. bought a \$200 suit, but neither she nor her husband had any visible property to attach as payment for the garments. The man keeps an eating-house in Harrison Avenue, of which beware! This winter, he refused to pay a girl who worked for him, well knowing that he had placed his property beyond the reach of the law. To prevent the possibility of his ever being trusteeed, he also compelled any one frequenting his restaurant to pay for the food ordered, *before* it was eaten. The legal helplessness of the poor girl induced her to rush after him in the street, to seize him by the neck, and

to demand her wages, which he quickly took out of his pocket-book, as he felt the strength of her attack.

Bills are often disputed on most untenable grounds, as when some one refused at first to pay a bill for making over his wife's dress, saying that the so-called seamstress who did the work was only a second girl. Another man declined to pay the whole of a bill brought against him by a nurse who had taken care of his wife, declaring she had not earned \$10 a week, as she had not done the washing as well as the watching. We carried the case into court, and recovered one-half of the amount, the case costing the defendant some \$30 or \$40.

Not men alone dispute a washing bill. Some women try to avoid paying the price agreed upon for starching and ironing ruffles on a dress, until the very day before the case is to be tried, and *then* are eager to pay the amount due.

As illustration of unwillingness to pay until it is felt that one's reputation will be injured is the case of a well-known dressmaker, who withheld a girl's wages; and therefore we informed her that, as she said she had no property to attach, she must take the poor debtor's oath. Whereupon, she found she had means, as otherwise her business interests would be endangered.

Our record is by no means one of unfailing success. At least, one-third of the cases brought us are hopeless. The defendant is as poor as the plaintiff, and often as honest. Then, we can only bid them be patient, and remind them of the folly of remaining in a place week after week, when even the first indebtedness is not paid. Delay in payment becomes endless.

The kind of cases are various, yet chiefly are they against dressmakers and boarding-house keepers. The well-known Boston firms, like Macullar, Williams & Parker, aid us, while

maintaining their own reputation for integrity. Though our work is limited to the recovery of wages which are withheld, other good is also accomplished by the members of the Committee, owing to their familiarity with legal measures, which gives them greater opportunity for action and greater force in accomplishment. It would be well if most charitable people had some knowledge of law. A lady came to the Union, who had long been maltreated by her husband, he finally threatening to place her in an insane asylum. Mrs. Willey at once tried to protect her. She discovered the falsity of the husband's charges, and ministered unto her various wants of mind and body until the lady herself, who soon recovered on finding that she had friends, was well placed in charge of a large establishment. Again, a husband gave a certain man a mortgage on his wife's property to the amount of \$20. The man insisted on the payment of \$1 a week as interest, so that soon \$30 worth of interest had accumulated on \$20 of furniture. Mrs. Temple interested herself in the case; and Mr. Willey interviewed the money-lender, and induced him to take \$13 less than the amount actually due him and to restore the furniture.

Thus have we tried to do our part in the Union, and submit this report for your approval, as illustrating the kind of efforts we are making to help women. One item you will cordially indorse, the gift to the Protective Department of \$2,000 from the estate of Charles Lyman, Esq. It was a generous, noble deed, proving not alone his regard for our work, but also his daughter's desire to fulfil to the utmost her father's wish in relation to the purposes of our Committee.

KATE GANNETT WELLS,
Chairman.

Report of the Printing Committee.

THE second annual report of the Printing Committee commenced with the work of Anniversary Week. The Union voted that its rooms should be thrown open to the strangers who flock to the city during that time. Notices to that effect were published in all the daily and suburban papers. And said notices were also read at the different meetings; and the result was that many sought the quiet of the rooms during the interim of the meetings, and learned of the Union, and became interested in its work.

In the fall, the work opened in earnest for us. We sent out over four hundred reports, directed and mailed to our most influential ladies of this city, and also to those who had in former times showed great interest in the Union. The leading magazines and newspapers were not forgotten.

We have constantly during the winter sent as news items notices of the different departments of our work to the dailies,—short notices or reports, such as the newspapers would admit into their columns, of our Sunday meetings, hygiene, other lectures, and our social entertainments.

An article written by Miss Lillian Whiting for the *Traveller*, giving an account of the work of the Union, was sent to twenty-one weekly and suburban papers, and republished by most.

Long and full accounts of the aims and objects of our organization have appeared in the Rochester *Herald*, Nashua,

and Westfield papers, always prefaced with pleasant and encouraging words.

Included in our work is the printing of the annual reports, circulars, and the various tickets and cards needed by the different departments.

The Lecture Bureau, under the direction of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, called for our help in demanding the printing of one thousand circulars.

We find that the large posters of invitation which we have hung in the railway stations of the city have drawn many to our rooms. These posters have been placed also in many of our large mercantile houses, where women are employed, hoping to attract them to our rooms, and thus give them many pleasant and profitable hours. Our chief work, however, has laid in advertising; and our experience this winter has proved to us that it pays for us as well as for business men to advertise. It has brought us before the public. It has shown that we are alive and working, that we are making a *success* in what we have undertaken; and, with the public, *success* is the word which will gain us *friends, money, and respect*. It shows the world what we are doing, and inquiries are made as to our work, its aims and objects; and these inquiries generally lead to an interest, which either asks to *aid us* or seeks *help* from us. Thus, we have gained much, very much, by this advertising,—donors, members, purchasers, and hearers. The expenditure of this Committee has been \$233.39, three-quarters of which have gone for advertising, which we reckon as money gained instead of spent.

Our work is very practical and prosaic. We have no interesting incidents to detail, only bare facts and statistics which accomplish good results in an indirect but necessary manner, and which we have now laid before you.

H. B. KELLOGG, *Chairman.*

Annual Report of the Employment Department.

THIS department, which is for the benefit of a class of women and girls who are unwilling to go to an ordinary intelligence office, aims not only at finding employment for them, but at giving them kindly advice as well. The work has been carried on during the year with gratifying success. One hundred and sixteen women and girls have been provided with work during the year; and yet these figures give no adequate idea of the number of places filled, as many of our applicants are nurses and seamstresses, whose time of service in any one place must in many cases be short.

The Committee wishes to state also that permanent places have been found for seventy-three persons, more than one place for each of nineteen others, and to one woman work has been given at eight different times to relieve her immediate necessities.

Not less important than the above-mentioned work is the kindly listening to and sympathizing with the sad stories often told, some member of the Committee being at the rooms every day between eleven and twelve o'clock for this purpose.

As chairman of this Committee, I desire to state that the success of this work is due in large measure to Miss Davis, who, through her constant presence as Superintendent, has brought together employers and employes, when otherwise it would have been impossible to do so.

The friends of the Union may greatly help the good work by notifying the Committee of any cases which may come to their knowledge.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE A. FELLOWS,

Chairman.

LIST OF LIFE MEMBERS.

Dr. Mary J. Safford.
 Mrs. M. E. Cabot.
 Mrs. Franklin King.
 Mrs. David P. Kimball.
 Miss Eugenia Morgan.
 Mrs. Edward Haskell.
 Mrs. James Freeman Clarke.
 Mrs. Thomas Mack.
 Mrs. Robert Smith.
 Mrs. L. P. Thomson.
 Mrs. H. P. Kidder (*deceased*).
 Mrs. Franklin Haven.
 Mrs. Eliza R. Tiffany (*deceased*).

Miss Eleanor W. Pierson.
 Mrs. John W. James.
 Mrs. L. N. Fairchild.
 Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.
 Mrs. J. C. Watson.
 Mrs. M. E. Hervé.
 Miss S. E. Hersey.
 Miss Theodora Edmonds.
 Mrs. S. F. Zahm.
 Mrs. W. T. Bramhall.
 Mrs. C. M. Weld.
 Miss H. S. Ware.
 Mrs. J. C. Alvord.

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 Mrs. D. N. Richards.
 Mrs. L. B. Monroe.
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 Mrs. H. M. Rogers.
 Mrs. Joseph White.
 Mrs. H. T. Osgood.
 Mrs. C. A. Bartol.
 Miss E. H. Bartol.
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 Mrs. C. L. Thayer.
 Mrs. Olive S. Waitt.
 Mrs. Dr. A. Freeman.

Mrs. Rosa Prang.
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 Mrs. S. W. Farwell.
 Mrs. Ellen B. Winslow.
 Mrs. F. L. Ames.
 Miss Helen Ames.
 Mrs. Richard Perkins.
 Mrs. R. C. Waterston.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Mrs. A. M. Diaz, ...	\$5.00	Rev. Samuel A. Devens, ...	\$10.00
Miss A. D. Williams, ...	4.00	Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, ...	10.00
Mr. John G. Whittier, ...	5.00	Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, ...	5.00
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Mrs. E. A. Abbot, ...	5.00	Mrs. Sarah Shaw Russell, ...	50.00
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Mrs. C. L. Wesson, ...	5.00	Miss Laura Norcross, ...	5.00
Miss Hannah E. Stevenson, ...	5.00		
Total, ...			\$324.00

DONORS TO UNION.

1881-82.

Mrs. John W. James, ...	\$5,000.00	Mrs. John Gardner, ...	\$1.00
Miss Mary E. Shannon, ...	5.00	Mrs. Talmage, ...	10.00
A Friend, ...	2.00	Miss Rose S. Whiting, ...	5.00
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Mr. Henry C. Sherburne, ...	5.00	Mrs. J. R. Anagnos, ...	1.50
Mass. Charitable Fire Society, ...	200.00	Mrs. Amory, ...	1.00
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Miss Fanny C. Bigelow, ...	1.00	Mr. Otis Clapp, ...	5.00
Mrs. Chester Guild, ...	1.00	A Friend, ...	1.00
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Mrs. E. E. Clarke, ...	1.00	Mrs. Abram Firth, ...	10.00
Mrs. E. P. Thayer, ...	1.00	A Friend, ...	1.00
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Mrs. F. L. Ames, ...	35.00	Mrs. G. W. Colby, Em. Dep't, ...	2.00
Miss Helen Ames, ...	20.00	Miss Mary Ann Wales, Ind. Dep't, ...	5.00
Mrs. Helen C. Bell, ...	5.00		
Total, ...			\$5,694.33

DONORS TO THE PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Lvman Estate, ...	\$2,000.00	Mrs. H. M. Pitman, An. Sub., ...	\$5.00
Misses Cruft, ...	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sewell, An. Sub., ...	10.00
Mrs. R. S. Russell, ...	50.00	Miss Mary Quincy, An. Sub., ...	5.00
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Miss Anna Wigglesworth, ...	50.00	Miss L. Rogers, ...	1.00
Mrs. Isaac Sweetser, An. Sub., ...	10.00	A Friend, ...	1.00
Miss Abby Turner, An. Sub., ...	5.00	Mrs. E. C. Ware, ...	20.00
Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, An. Sub., ...	10.00		
Total, ...			\$2,212.50

DONORS TO THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. J. F. Osgood, ...	\$15.00	A Friend, ...	\$20.00
Mrs. Charles T. Codman, ...	5.00		
Total, ...			\$40.00

All donations and subscriptions will be acknowledged by a receipt from the Treasurer.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

TITLE.

THIS Association shall be called the WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its purpose is to increase fellowship among women, in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their educational, industrial, and social advancement.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The business of the Union shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and four additional members, all of whom shall be nominated by a committee appointed by the President, with advice of the Board, one month before the annual meeting, and elected by ballot from members of the Union. There shall also be a Clerk chosen at the annual meeting. They shall hold their offices for one year, or until others are elected in their places, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur during the year; also to appoint such other officers and committees, from among the members of the Union, as they may deem expedient.

Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

The officers chosen before the first Tuesday of May, 1880, shall continue in office till other officers are chosen in their places.

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ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any woman can become a member of the Union upon subscribing to the Constitution, and paying an annual assessment of one dollar; and the payment of twenty-five dollars shall constitute Life Membership. Upon the payment annually of five dollars or more, any person may become a Subscription Member.

ARTICLE V.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND DUES.

The financial year of the Union shall close on the first Tuesday of May, before or at which time memberships must be renewed.

ARTICLE VI.

VOTING.

All members shall be entitled to vote at the annual election of officers, which shall occur on the first Tuesday of May, a majority of the members present constituting a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

These articles may be amended at any regular meeting of the Union, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided formal notice of the desired change has been given to the Board at a previous regular meeting of the Board.

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.

DEPARTMENT OF WORK.

SECTION 1. The various departments of work of the Union shall be in charge of committees appointed by the President, with advice of the Board.

SECT. 2. These departments shall consist of a Registry for the higher employments of women; an Agency of Directions to strangers visiting the city; a Library and a Reading-room.

SECT. 3. New departments may be organized from time to time, as deemed favorable to the aims of the Union.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Tuesday of every month, from October to May; and from May to October shall be called at the discretion of the President.

SECT. 2. Committee meetings shall be called at least once each month by the Chairman of the Committee, and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECT. 3. All new measures proposed in committee meetings, which may tend to vary in any way the existing action of the departments of the Union, shall be submitted for discussion and decision to the Board of Directors, at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering such measures.